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The situation in Afghanistan

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The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/11 and Security Council resolution 2274 (2016), in which I was requested to report every three months on developments in Afghanistan.

2. The report provides an update on the activities of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including significant humanitarian, development and human rights efforts, since the issuance of my report of 7 March 2016 (A/70/775-S/2016/218). It also provides a summary of key political and security developments and regional and international events relating to Afghanistan.

II. Relevant developments

3. The Government continued to face significant security, political and economic challenges. The initial momentum for a possible peace process with the Taliban through the Quadrilateral Coordination Group on the Afghan Peace and Reconciliation Process was lost, but progress was made towards a peace agreement with the Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin. The National Assembly confirmed essential appointees, while the Government filled additional key posts. There was limited progress in advancing electoral reform and preparations for parliamentary and district council elections. The security situation was characterized by continued and intense armed clashes, which were at their highest number recorded since 2001 and had a corresponding negative impact on civilians, with rising casualties and displacement rates. The Government continued preparations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit in Warsaw and the conference on Afghanistan in Brussels and made some gains in its reform agenda, including anti-corruption

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measures and identifying future development priorities. Nevertheless, economic growth remained low and emigration continued at high levels.

A. Political developments

4. Efforts to reinvigorate the peace process with the Taliban struggled to maintain momentum after four meetings of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, comprising Afghanistan, China, Pakistan and the United States of America, which were covered in my previous report. On 5 March, the Taliban issued a statement in which it reiterated that it would not participate in peace talks unless its preconditions, including the withdrawal of foreign troops, its removal from international sanctions lists and the release of Taliban prisoners, were met. On 12 April, the Taliban launched its annual spring offensive. Following a major attack in Kabul a week later, on 19 April, in which 56 civilians were killed and 337 injured, the President of Afghanistan, Ashraf Ghani, convened an extraordinary joint session of the National Assembly on 25 April. In his address, he questioned the readiness of Pakistan to bring the Taliban to the negotiation table, recommitted himself to weakening the insurgency through combat operations and called for the enforcement of the death penalty for prisoners convicted of crimes of national security. After he had authorized the execution of six detainees on 8 May, the Taliban hanged two Afghan National Police officers in Paktika Province two days later in retaliation. The Quadrilateral Coordination Group held its fifth meeting on 18 May in Islamabad, at which members reiterated their commitment to the peace process. No date for a future meeting was set.

5. While efforts towards a peace process with the Taliban stalled, progress was made towards finalizing a peace agreement between the Government and the Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin. On 17 March, a delegation from the group held its first direct peace talks in Kabul with the High Peace Council. Additional envoys arrived in Kabul on 23 April, at the invitation of the President, for talks with senior government officials, later meeting the President on 30 April. The Chair of the Council, Syed Ahmad Gilani, approved the final draft peace agreement on 19 May before its submission to the President and the Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin leadership for signature, which remains pending. Previously, on 1 April, the Council had sought to address concerns about its effectiveness by developing a new strategy for activities and terminating most of its provincial presence, maintaining only the Chairs of provincial peace councils and the heads of provincial joint secretariat teams.

6. Uncertainty over the prospect for direct talks between the Government and the Taliban increased with the killing on 21 May of the Taliban leader, Mullah Mansoor, in a drone strike by the United States in the Balochistan province of Pakistan and the announcement on 25 May by the Taliban of his successor, Haibatullah Akhundzada. In the same announcement, the son of the late Mullah Omar, Mullah Yaqoob, who had accepted an appointment on 4 April to the Taliban leadership council and the military commission, was selected as his deputy, alongside Sirajuddin Haqqani, who retained Akhundzada's deputy position. On 25 May, the faction led by Mullah Rasool, which had engaged in armed clashes with Taliban elements loyal to the late Mullah Mansoor, stated that it would not accept the appointment of Akhundzada.

7. The Government made progress on senior appointments. On 9 April, the lower house of the National Assembly endorsed the President's nomination of Taj Mohammad Jahid as Minister of the Interior and Mohammad Farid Hamidi as Attorney General. On 5 May, the President named Masoom Stanekzai, previously the acting Minister of Defence, as the acting Director of the National Directorate of Security with General Abdullah Khan becoming the new acting Minister of Defence. Their appointments require confirmation by the lower house. Several new provincial governors were also appointed, including in Badghis, Helmand, Wardak and Zabul provinces, leaving only 2 of 34 governors serving in an acting capacity. Notwithstanding these positive steps, some important positions have yet to be filled. These include the head of the Independent Directorate of Local Governance, the head of the Civil Service Commission, the Minister of Mines and Petroleum and the Governors of Balkh and Nuristan provinces.

8. Meanwhile, political opposition groups continued to call for the implementation of the political agreement of 21 September 2014 that forms the basis of the National Unity Government. Some of the groups demanded the holding of parliamentary and district council elections in the third quarter of 2016, while others insisted that the term of the National Unity Government expired after two years and must be replaced, through either early presidential elections or a loya jirga. While visiting Kabul on 9 April, the Secretary of State of the United States, John Kerry, a witness to the agreement of September 2014, expressed the view that the agreement would be valid for five years. That position was criticized strongly by several figures and major factions of the political opposition, including the former President, Hamid Karzai, the head of the Afghanistan Protection and Stability Council, Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, and the head of the New National Front, Anwar ul-Haq Ahady. Overall, the political opposition remained divided, reflecting a general fragmentation of the political elite. In a further indication of political divisions, the Cabinet's decision of 30 April to reroute the Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan-Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan electricity corridor through the Salang Pass rather than through Bamyan Province sparked large-scale, country-wide protests by members of the Hazara ethnic minority. The dissent reached its apex when several thousand protestors gathered in the city of Kabul on 16 May. Smaller-scale counterprotests were held throughout the country in support of the decision.

9. The President reiterated the Government's commitment to holding parliamentary and district council elections and, in a letter dated 9 April, requested United Nations electoral assistance for the vote, which had been announced in January for 15 October 2016. From 10 to 19 May, the United Nations conducted an initial needs assessment mission in the city of Kabul. On 28 February, the President issued two new decrees on the election law and the law on structures, duties and authorities of the Independent Election Commission and the Independent Electoral Complaints Commission. Those decrees followed the rejection of earlier decrees by the lower house of the National Assembly. Whereas the recommendations of the Special Electoral Reform Commission were reflected in the new decree, such as the definition of electoral offences, campaign financing and voter registration, the second decree departed from some proposals, including the composition of the selection committee and the electoral bodies. The committee, which is tasked with nominating election commissioners, met on 5 April, but has yet to resume its work, given that the decree is pending in the National Assembly. As a result, the leadership of the electoral management bodies remains unclear, especially after

the resignation on 26 March of the Chair of the Independent Election Commission, Mohammad Yousuf Nuristani. The post remains vacant, on top of an overall vacancy rate of 40 per cent in the Commission.

10. The difficult security situation prompted some leading politicians associated with militia groups both inside and outside of the Government to call for a more direct role in military efforts. The First Vice-President, Abdul Rashid Dostum, and militia groups associated with his Junbish-i-Milli political party launched counter-insurgency operations in Jawzjan Province on 20 April. The acting Governor of Balkh Province, Atta Muhammad Nur, also led operations in the north. Previously, on 8 March, Abdul Rasul Sayyaf had publicly stated that former mujahideen could join the fight against the insurgency without the approval of the Government. The National Security Council has criticized these tendencies and, on 5 April, issued a directive requiring that security officials take the lead in security operations.

11. On 20 March, the removal of a poster of the First Vice-President in Mazar-e-Sharif sparked days of demonstrations and counterdemonstrations in several northern provinces before escalating to an exchange of fire between members of Junbish-i Milli and Jamiat-e-Islami on 24 March in Maymana, Faryab Province, that left one civilian dead and four injured. Calm was restored after an intervention by party leaders, provincial officials and a presidential delegation. Fighting resumed between groups associated with the two parties in the Almar district of Faryab Province on 17 and 18 May, leaving 15 people dead, including 1 civilian, and 18 injuried, including 1 civilian.

B. Security

12. The security situation in Afghanistan deteriorated, with Taliban operations at an unprecedented high rate since the beginning of 2016. Armed clashes increased by 14 per cent in the first four months of the year compared with the same period in 2015 and were higher for each month compared with previous years. In April 2016, the highest number of armed clashes was reported since June 2014, a period that coincided with the presidential elections.

13. Notwithstanding the increase in armed clashes, overall security incidents decreased. Between 16 February and 19 May, the United Nations recorded 6,122 security incidents, representing a decrease of 3 per cent compared with the same period in 2015, attributed primarily to a reduction in incidents involving improvised explosive devices. The southern, south-eastern and eastern regions continued to account for the majority of incidents (68.5 per cent). Consistent with previous trends, armed clashes accounted for the majority of security incidents (64 per cent), followed by improvised explosive devices (17.4 per cent). Targeted killings decreased: from 16 February to 19 May, 163 assassinations, including failed attempts, were recorded, representing a decrease of 37 per cent compared with the same period in 2015. A total of 15 suicide attacks were reported, compared with 29 in the same period in 2015, as well as several high-profile incidents. The latter included a complex attack against the consulate of India in Jalalabad on 2 March, an attack against the residence of the acting Director of the National Directorate of Security in the city of Kabul on 21 March and the targeted killing of two high-ranking army commanders on 24 and 27 March in Kandahar and Logar provinces, respectively. The Taliban claimed responsibility for those two attacks.

14. Insurgent attacks increased notably after the beginning of the Taliban spring offensive, Operation Omari. In its declaration of 12 April launching the annual campaign, the Taliban pledged large-scale attacks against "enemy positions" alongside tactical attacks and targeted killings of military commanders. Unlike in previous years, the movement did not threaten civilian government officials specifically. In the first two weeks of the offensive, the number of Taliban-initiated attacks almost doubled compared with the previous two weeks, resulting in the highest number of armed clashes recorded for the month of April since 2001. Since the beginning of the offensive, the Taliban has launched 36 attacks on district administrative centres, including a concerted push on the city of Kunduz. The Afghan National Defence and Security Forces repelled the vast majority of those attacks. The offensive gained further momentum with the completion of the seasonal poppy harvest in Helmand Province early in May, resulting in increased clashes in the southern region. The Taliban also concentrated efforts to seize strategically important parts of Uruzgan Province along the Kandahar-Tirin Kot highway and retook control of strategic areas of Baghlan Province, where security forces had conducted a clearance operation in January.

15. The Afghan National Defence and Security Forces remained under pressure, in particular in Baghlan, Faryab, Helmand, Kunar, Kunduz, Nangahar and Uruzgan provinces, and were reinforced by Afghan special forces and international military assets. Notwithstanding intensified efforts to strengthen army units, in particular in Helmand Province, significant shortcomings remained in the areas of command and control, leadership, logistics and overall coordination. In the first four months of 2016, reports indicated rising casualties among the security forces. The sustainability of the forces remains a challenge in the light of high attrition rates. Even though recruitment was on target, re-enlistment rates remained particularly low and needed to be increased to compensate for other losses. In April 2016, army troop levels and Afghan National Police numbers reached 87 per cent and 74 per cent respectively, of the levels projected for August 2016. Some progress was made in increasing air capacity, and the air force carried out a limited number of air missions.

16. Discussions on the presence of the Resolute Support Mission of NATO beyond 2016 and future funding arrangements for the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces continued ahead of the NATO summit in July. The Secretary-General of NATO, Jens Stoltenberg, visited the city of Kabul on 15 and 16 March, during which he met with the President and the Chief Executive of Afghanistan, Abdullah Abdullah, and reaffirmed the commitment of NATO to Afghanistan. On 11 May, NATO members and donor representatives discuss financial support for the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces up to 2020 in a meeting in Brussels of the board of the Afghan National Army Trust Fund. On 20 May in Brussels, ministers for foreign affairs of participating countries agreed on the extension of the Mission beyond 2016.

17. Other armed groups maintained small presences on Afghan territory, including the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in northern Afghanistan and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant-Khorasan Province (ISIL-KP) in the east. Since my previous report, operations by the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, supported by international military air strikes, further reduced the presence of ISIL-KP in Nangarhar Province, where the group also faced pressure from the Taliban. This

contributed to ISIL-KP establishing a small, secondary presence in neighbouring Kunar and Nuristan provinces in search of safe havens and recruitment.

18. A total of 25 recorded incidents had an impact on the United Nations, including 6 cases of intimidation, 3 incidents relating to an improvised explosive device and 6 criminal-related incidents. On 20 May, a guard contracted by the United Nations was killed in the city of Kabul and another guard and a United Nations staff member were injured in a shooting incident, the circumstances of which are under investigation.

C. Regional cooperation

19. Since my previous report, efforts by Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen relations were affected by the lack of progress made in the peace process with the Taliban, in addition to border tensions and mutual allegations of indirect crossborder fire. The decision of Pakistan to normalize border-crossing procedures, which resulted in tighter and lengthier checks by border officials, triggered demonstrations on 2 and 5 May in Jalalabad and the Mohmand Dara district of Nangarhar Province. Border tensions further escalated early in May, culminating in the temporary closure of the Torkham border crossing from 10 to 13 May. The border reopened on 13 May following negotiations in Islamabad between the Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan and the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan.

20. Afghanistan continued its regional engagement, with an emphasis on the economy and security. On 23 May, the President, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hassan Rouhani, and the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, signed a trilateral transport and transit agreement in Tehran to facilitate trade among the three countries and potentially those of Central Asia, in particular with the provision of sea access through the development of the Iranian port of Chabahar. During a conference on the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline project on 25 April, the deputy ministers for foreign affairs of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan highlighted its importance to regional confidence-building. The ground-breaking ceremony for the electricity transmission and trade project for Central Asia and South Asia connecting Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Tajikistan was held in Tajikistan on 12 May, with the attendance of the President of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, the Prime Minister of Kyrgystan, Soorunbai Jeenbekov, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, and Chief Executive Abdullah. From 15 to 18 May, the Chief Executive visited China, where the two countries signed six bilateral cooperation documents addressing technical, infrastructure and humanitarian assistance and economic cooperation. On 21 and 22 May, the President conducted an official visit to Qatar, where he met the Emir, Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, and the Prime Minister, Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al-Thani.

21. The region demonstrated continued commitment to the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process as a platform for regional cooperation, including on counter-terrorism and regional connectivity. On 26 April, senior officials of the countries participating in the Process met in New Delhi, where they stressed the need for collective efforts to combat terrorism and extremism. Participating countries held three regional technical group meetings: on trade, commerce and investment opportunities, in India, on 4 March; on education, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 10 March; and

on counter-terrorism, in the city of Kabul, on 3 April. At those meetings, participants approved the holding of a series of expert meetings in preparation for the meeting of senior officials on security issues and counter-terrorism measures outlined in the Islamabad Declaration of December 2015. From 15 to 20 May, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force undertook consultations in the city of Kabul with government officials on their plans to develop a framework for a regional counter-terrorism strategy within the Process.

22. Central Asian countries and the Russian Federation continued to express concern about the cross-border impact of insecurity in Afghanistan and pledged increased cooperation with Kabul. On 27 and 28 April, at the fifth Moscow conference on international security, participants agreed that terrorism was a threat that could not be fought independently. From 29 to 31 March, at a United Nations seminar in Almaty, Kazakhstan, participants supported a proposal for the inclusion of Afghanistan in regional counterradicalization approaches. The Chief Executive represented Afghanistan at the summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Istanbul, Turkey, on 14 and 15 April, the final communiqué of which included a call for unity in countering extremism.

III. Human rights

23. On 17 April, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) released its report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict in Afghanistan covering the first quarter of 2016. Between 1 January and 31 March, the Mission documented 1,943 civilian casualties (600 deaths and 1,343 injured), representing an increase of 2 per cent compared with the same period in 2015. The Mission attributed 60 per cent of civilian casualties to anti-government elements, 19 per cent to pro-government forces and 16 per cent to unattributed crossfire between pro-government forces and anti-government elements. A total of 6 per cent of civilian casualties could not be attributed. Ground engagements remained the leading cause of civilian casualties, causing 38 per cent of civilian deaths and injuries, followed by improvised explosive devices, accounting for 20 per cent of civilian casualties, and complex and suicide attacks, which caused 18 per cent of civilian casualties. On 25 May, UNAMA facilitated a high-level dialogue on civilian protection with senior officials of the Government, Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and the Resolute Support Mission of NATO. The security forces reaffirmed the Government's commitment to the prevention and mitigation of civilian casualties. On 28 May, the Commission signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Directorate of Security intended to strengthen accountability and transparency in the functions and practices of defence and security organs.

24. Large-scale attacks by Taliban and anti-government elements in civilian-populated areas continued. On 5 April, anti-government elements detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device against an unknown target in a market area in the Sia Gird district of Parwan Province, killing 8 civilians and injuring 35 others, including 4 children. Between 15 and 30 April, UNAMA documented a preliminary figure of 90 civilian casualties (15 dead and 75 injured) caused by armed clashes near the city of Kunduz. The Taliban claimed responsibility for an attack in the city of Kabul on 19 April against the directorate of security for

dignitaries, which left 56 civilians dead and 337 injured. On 25 May, the Taliban claimed responsibility for a suicide attack targeting a vehicle transporting court employees outside of the city of Kabul, which left 12 passengers dead and 9 civilians injured, including 6 children.

25. The Taliban continued to threaten media organizations and journalists, accusing them of engaging in propaganda. On 28 February, the Government established a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Information and Culture, the office of the Attorney General, the National Directorate of Security and journalist unions to investigate cases involving the killing of journalists. On 3 May, the President appointed a human rights activist as Ambassador for Freedom of Expression in Afghanistan. In addition to the 6 prisoners executed on 8 May, 600 others, including 100 convicted of crimes of national security, have been sentenced to death. UNAMA continued to advocate a moratorium on the death penalty, respect for fair trial guarantees and the expediting of legal reforms to commute death sentences to life imprisonment.

26. There are continuing concerns about the detention of children on national security-related charges, including for alleged association with armed groups. As at 31 March, 227 boys were detained in juvenile rehabilitation centres on such charges. In addition, in February 2016, 166 detainees who had been arrested as minors, including 53 who were still children, were being held with adults in a high-security facility in Parwan Province.

27. Between 1 January and 31 March, the task force on monitoring and reporting verified 343 incidents resulting in 161 children killed, including 43 girls, and 449 others (336 boys and 113 girls) injured. Ground engagements remained the leading cause of child casualties, followed by explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices. There were 208 child casualties attributed to anti-government elements, including 149 to the Taliban. Pro-government forces were responsible for 154 child casualties. The United Nations received 18 reports of child recruitment and use involving at least 40 boys and verified the recruitment of 9 boys, comprising 7 by the Taliban, 1 by anti-government elements and 1 by the Afghan National Police. On 6 April, the Ministry of the Interior opened a new child protection unit in the Afghan National Police recruitment centre in the city of Kabul, bringing the total number of such units to seven across the country. In the first quarter of 2016, the United Nations received reports of eight incidents of abduction and verified four incidents involving five boys. The abduction of four boys was attributed to the Taliban and the abduction and rape of one boy to the Afghan Local Police.

28. Conflict-related violence continued to have an impact on health and education facilities, affecting schooling and the provision of health services for children. The task force on monitoring and reporting verified 17 incidents affecting access to education and 29 incidents affecting health-care services. On 18 April, the United Nations released a report, entitled "Education and health care at risk", covering the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015. Documented therein were 132 conflict-related incidents against schools in 2015 alone, representing an increase of 86 per cent compared with 2014. Also documented therein were 125 incidents affecting access to health care in 2015, compared with 59 in 2014 and 33 in 2013.

29. The Government continued to take steps to address violence against women and implement the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the funding of which was under discussion. On 24 April, the Government submitted information in follow-up to the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/AFG/CO/1-2/Add.1).

30. The United Nations continued to facilitate policy dialogue aimed at ending violence against women and supporting protection services for women. A total of 11 women protection centres in nine provinces and 5 family guidance centres for survivors of domestic violence were supported by the United Nations, of a total of 23 such centres operating throughout the country. To streamline the provision of services and ensure adherence to policies and protocols in women protection centres, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the United Nations organized a workshop on the topic from 24 to 26 April, with the participation of 67 Ministry staff, women protection centre managers and implementing partners. The United Nations trained a total of 322 people in Farah and Khost provinces, including 134 women, comprising students, civil society representatives, provincial officials and local leaders, on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). A total of 133 provincial council members, including 27 women from nine northern and north-eastern provinces, received training on human rights and on gender mainstreaming in monitoring and evaluation.

31. The Government continued its work on revising the Penal Code, with the aim of submitting the entire revised law to the National Assembly by December 2016, one of its short-term commitments under the Self-reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework. On 1 May, the criminal law reform working group, chaired by the Ministry of Justice and consisting of representatives of justice sector institutions and the United Nations, submitted the first half of the revised Code to the Minister of Justice for consideration. The revisions ensure compliance with international criminal justice and human rights norms.

32. On 11 May, the lower house of the National Assembly rejected the presidential decree of 2 September 2015 on preventive detention on the grounds that it violated key provisions of the Constitution relating to due process and the right to liberty. UNAMA continued its advocacy to ensure that any proposed revised law on preventive detention reflected prevailing international standards. Previously, on 2 April, Afghanistan had submitted its second periodic report to the Committee against Torture (see CAT/C/AFG/2).

33. On 18 April, UNAMA published its report assessing prison health services in 31 of 34 provinces against the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. It was found that most prisoners had access to medical care, but that services were not available equally to vulnerable groups, including women and accompanying children. UNAMA shared its report with the Director General of the Central Prison Directorate on 26 April and provided assistance in coordinating donor support to address shortcomings.

IV. Implementation of the Kabul process and the coordination of development assistance

34. Afghanistan continued to face economic challenges. The Afghanistan Development Update, published by the World Bank on 18 April, included a downward revised growth estimate, from 1.9 to 1.5 per cent. Growth in 2016 is projected at 1.9 per cent according to the Bank, while the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its report of 13 May, projected growth at 2.0 per cent, indicating slow rates of recovery. Both institutions stressed the importance of continuing and predictable progress on reforms, as well as security improvements, to bolster economic confidence. An indication of the limited confidence in the business environment was documented by the Afghan Investment Support Agency, which reported a decrease of 30 per cent in net investments in 2015 compared with 2014. Investments declined particularly sharply in the construction, mining and manufacturing sectors.

35. The Government, IMF and donor representatives continued discussions on the future IMF programme for Afghanistan. Following the successful completion of the staff-monitored programme on 13 April, the Government formally requested funding support for three years under the IMF Extended Credit Facility at the meetings of IMF and the World Bank Group, held in Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 April. Negotiations on the new programme, which focused on public finance management, financial sector reform and reforms supporting private sector development, were held in New Delhi from 18 to 26 May and are expected to inform preparations for the conference on Afghanistan in Brussels in October.

36. The status of progress in reforms continued to dominate the aid policy dialogue in the lead-up to the NATO summit and the Brussels conference. On 4 April, the Minister of Finance, Eklil Hakimi, and my Special Representative, Nicholas Haysom, co-chaired a special meeting of the Joint Coordination Monitoring Board in the city of Kabul, at which the Government reported that 90 per cent of the commitments for the period 2015-2016 in the Self-reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework had been completed or were on track. The Government continued its work on the Afghan National Peace and Development Framework and shared a draft with development partners on 9 May. The Government also reported that progress had been made in drafting 3 of 22 of its national priority programmes, including the citizens' charter, the urban development and women's economic empowerment plans and the justice reform plan.

37. The linkages between security and development spending gained new attention, given that security sector spending exerted continued fiscal pressure on the Government's budget. Notwithstanding an increase of 22 per cent in 2015, government revenue is 10.4 per cent of the gross domestic product, lower than total on-budget security costs, which account for 12.2 per cent. The development of a sustainable model for economic growth and prioritized spending remains a key priority, given the subdued national demand, rising poverty and continuing low growth rates, as discussed at the spring meetings of IMF and the World Bank Group on 16 April and at the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank on 2 May.

38. The Government reported on its efforts to advance its anti-corruption agenda. On 19 March, it created a high council on governance, justice and anti-corruption by presidential decree to oversee the drafting and implementation of a national

anti-corruption strategy. The council, once operational, will be chaired by the President and include the Chief Executive, the two Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justice, the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General. On 5 May, during a conference on combating corruption hosted by the European Union in the city of Kabul, the President announced both the establishment of a specialized anti-corruption court, to be functional by the NATO summit, and plans to strengthen the existing major crimes task force to support anti-corruption investigations. He repeated the commitments at a summit on combating -corruption, held in London on 12 May, and issued a statement in which he outlined measures, including establishing high-level anti-corruption institutions, strengthening international law enforcement cooperation, facilitating information-sharing on corrupt bidders and enforcing tax collection standards.

39. The Government also took steps to tackle corruption in the justice sector and at the subnational level. To strengthen his office, on 28 May, the new Attorney General appointed or transferred 40 key officials, including 19 of 34 new chief provincial prosecutors, and new directors for three internal units relating to countering corruption, internal audit and the elimination of violence against women. Between March 2015 and March 2016, the Judicial Surveillance Department of the Supreme Court arrested, investigated and referred for prosecution 85 individuals, including 6 judges and 14 administrative staff of the judiciary and defence counsel suspected of involvement in judicial corruption. This represents an increase of more than 100 per cent compared with the same period in 2015. The Government also reassigned 602 trial and appellate judges, representing one quarter of the judiciary, including all Chief Appeals Court judges in 33 of 34 provinces, to new positions in order to promote judicial independence by reducing the risk of local influence. On 1 May, the head of appeal prosecutions in Helmand Province publicized the names of 25 government officials suspected of corruption and land grabbing, and opened investigations.

40. The Government implemented reforms at the subnational level in an effort to improve governance and service delivery. The President appointed 12 new municipal mayors through a competitive process, bringing the total number so appointed mayors to 15 of a total of 154. To further strengthen service delivery and urban development for municipalities, on 4 February, the Government upgraded the position of Director General of Municipalities within the Independent Directorate of Local Governance to Deputy Minister.

41. Efforts also continued to professionalize the Afghan National Police and strengthen community-oriented policing. The Ministry of the Interior, with support from the United Nations, held a national conference on community policing on 1 and 2 March, with the participation of 300 individuals, including government and civil society representatives. The participants adopted a resolution calling for the expansion of the community policing concept throughout the country. On 7 April, the Ministry established a support team to strengthen training, education and leadership.

V. Humanitarian assistance

42. The humanitarian situation remained precarious, with significant new conflict-induced internal displacements, continuing access challenges and persistent

vulnerabilities for rural communities. As at 15 May, the United Nations had recorded more than 118,000 newly internally displaced persons since the beginning of 2016 in 24 of the 34 provinces, representing an increase of 10 per cent compared with the same period in 2015. At least 15,000 people have been newly displaced since the beginning of the Taliban's spring offensive. The highest numbers of new displacements were reported in Kunduz and Baghlan provinces (45,000) and in the Dehrawud district of Uruzgan Province (12,700). Access constraints continued to hinder needs assessments and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

43. The number of refugees returning through the United Nations voluntary repatriation programme decreased significantly, reflecting uncertainties associated with the economic, political and security environment. As at 14 May, 4,643 refugees had been repatriated in 2016, including 3,901 from Pakistan and 688 from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Returnee figures are comparable to 2014, the year with the lowest recorded returnee rate since the establishment of the voluntary return programme in 2002. Many of the returnees chose not to return to their areas of origin, including many who settled in urban centres. The United Nations continues to support the Government in developing a comprehensive voluntary repatriation and reintegration strategy to address the challenges faced by the returnees. Meanwhile, 75,858 undocumented Afghans spontaneously returned: 67,619 from the Islamic Republic of Iran and 8,239 from Pakistan. An additional 62,425 Afghans were deported from the Islamic Republic of Iran and 7,259 from Pakistan. While the numbers remain high, spontaneous returns from Pakistan are 44 per cent lower than the early 2015 spike in returns following military operations in the North Waziristan Agency. Afghanistan also continues to host a high number of refugees from the North Waziristan Agency in Khost and Paktika provinces.

44. The migration of Afghans to Europe continued at high levels. Since the beginning of 2016, 39,465 Afghans have arrived in Europe by sea, accounting for 21 per cent of total arrivals and representing the second-largest population group after Syrians. In the context of the increasing numbers of Afghan migrants, several European countries increased efforts to return rejected Afghan asylum seekers. Between 1 January and 31 April, the International Organization for Migration assisted 1,851 voluntary returnees from Europe, compared with 450 in the same period in 2015. Almost half of the returnees originated from Germany. Discussions continue between the Government and partners on measures to alter migration patterns and create incentives for citizens to remain in Afghanistan.

45. Afghanistan continued to be affected by natural disasters and extreme weather conditions, which resulted in flooding and displacement. Between March and April, there were 79 recorded national disaster incidents affecting 36,945 individuals, including 1,043 who were displaced in Helmand Province as a result of flooding and who received assistance from humanitarian partners. The normal to above-normal rains in March and April in key crop-growing areas of Afghanistan are expected to result in an average wheat harvest and improved food security for the majority of poor households throughout the country in the coming three months.

46. Efforts to eradicate polio, which remains endemic in Afghanistan, continued to face access and security challenges. Five new cases have been identified since the beginning of 2016: three in Kunar Province and one each in Helmand and Kandahar provinces. The Ministry of Health, supported by the United Nations, conducted supplementary immunization activities, including two nationwide campaigns. Some

200,000 children are estimated not to have been vaccinated, comprising 147,000 children in the north-eastern region and 30,555 children in the eastern region, where anti-government elements prevented access, and 22,445 children in the southern region, where active fighting was under way. Monitoring of the campaigns in Helmand and Farah provinces remained limited because of insecurity.

47. Mine action partners, coordinated by the United Nations, cleared 42 minefields and three battlefields in the first quarter of 2016, with the result that 15 communities in five districts were declared mine-free. At the end of the quarter, it was estimated that 4,334 minefields and battlefields remained, affecting 1,584 communities across 255 districts. The transfer of mine action coordination to the Government was on schedule and expected to be completed in 2017.

48. Humanitarian access constraints continue to be recorded under the United Nations global monitoring frameworks. In total, 75 incidents against non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and other international organizations were registered in the first four months of 2016. Five aid workers were killed and eight injured. Abductions have risen significantly, with 81 aid workers abducted, compared with 59 during the same period in 2015. Most abduction incidents affected demining agencies. Access to Badakhshan Province was improved through new flights by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

49. As at 16 May, overall humanitarian funding for Afghanistan had reached $169 million, of which $65 million was designated for activities envisaged in the Humanitarian Response Plan and $104 million for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Response Plan was 16 per cent funded. Funding for food, nutrition, health care and refugee and returnee programmes remains particularly low. The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund has received $25 million to date in 2016, with funding focused on emergency health care, assistance to displaced families and humanitarian assessments.

VI. Counter-narcotics

50. On 16 March, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime released the socioeconomic analysis portion of its report entitled "Afghanistan opium survey 2015", in which it evaluated the opiate economy and the factors driving opium poppy cultivation. The report's authors found that the estimated gross value of opiates in Afghanistan had decreased by 45 per cent to $1.56 billion from 2014, but still represented 7 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, compared with 13 per cent in 2014. The significant shrinking of the opiate economy is a reflection of both substantial reductions in opium cultivation and production and a decrease in the average farm-gate price of dry opium in 2015. The low value of the 2015 harvest resulted in significant income reductions for rural households engaged in opium cultivation, given that the sale of poppy and its derivatives accounted for 40 per cent of their annual income, and further increased the socioeconomic vulnerability of rural communities. For the first time, the report included a section on the role of Afghan women in opium poppy cultivation, with its authors concluding that, while women were motivated by the additional cash income, they had only a limited influence on whether to grow poppy or opt for alternative crops.

51. No significant drug crop eradication was reported because of security challenges in key poppy-growing areas and funding constraints. Between

10 February and 23 May, Afghan law enforcement authorities conducted 694 counter-narcotics operations, resulting in the seizure of 1,329 kg of heroin, 3,058 kg of opium, 860 kg of morphine, 29 kg of methamphetamine and 7,688 kg of hashish, and the seizure of 1,406 kg of solid precursor chemicals and 1,442 litres of liquid precursor chemicals. In addition, five laboratories were dismantled, 851 suspects arrested and 143 vehicles, 84 weapons and 95 mobile phones seized. Three members of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces were killed and five wounded in the course of those operations.

VII. Mission support

52. UNAMA continued the construction of its new premises in the city of Kunduz to ensure full compliance with minimum operating security standards. To enhance medical services provided to United Nations personnel in field locations, medical emergency response teams deployed in April to eight locations in Bamyan, Faizabad, Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul and Kandahar.

VIII. Observations

53. Interrelated economic, political and security challenges continue to test the Government and people of Afghanistan. Low economic growth, high unemployment and an intensifying insurgency have led to new levels of internal displacement and migration and fuelled a vocal political opposition. While these circumstances are not of the Government's making, they require its determined response. The Government has clearly articulated a path towards greater stability, accountability and self-reliance, the realization of which remains a work in progress. While the international community considers, at meetings in Brussels and Warsaw in 2016, the assistance that it will provide to Afghanistan, I would underscore that the country's path to stability is fragile and relies on a clear and long-term commitment of international support.

54. I commend the commitment of Afghanistan, with China, Pakistan and the United States, in the context of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group on the Afghan Peace and Reconciliation Process. Only through a negotiated political agreement will Afghans attain the sustainable peace that they deserve and need. Direct talks between the Government and the Taliban remain essential in this regard, and I call upon Member States to contribute to the achievement of such an outcome.

55. I take note of the draft peace agreement between the Government and the Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin and, once ratified, would welcome the commitments made therein to renounce violence and links with terrorists groups and to support human rights. While hoping that the implementation of such an agreement may lead to a reduction in the levels of conflict-related violence, I underline the importance for Afghanistan of abiding by its international obligations to hold perpetrators to account for the commission of war crimes, crimes against humanity and gross violations of human rights.

56. The increase in the number of civilian casualties owing to conflict is unacceptable. The casualties documented in the first quarter of 2016 are the highest on record since 2009. Conflict-related violence continued to have a devastating

impact on children, who accounted for almost one third of all casualties during the first quarter. An increase in the number of displacements can be expected because of continuing conflict. The Government's commitment to reducing civilian casualties will be demonstrated in the finalization and implementation of a national civilian casualty prevention and mitigation policy.

57. The decision by the lower house of the National Assembly to reject the decree of 2 September 2015 on preventive detention, the provisions of which run counter to the Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Afghanistan is a party, is testament to the desire of the people of Afghanistan to advance the observance of the rule of law and of human rights. It is hoped that the Government will also move to apply a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and to expedite legal reforms that will allow death sentences to be commuted to life imprisonment.

58. The progress made in appointments to senior positions in the Government needs to be strengthened and the remaining key Cabinet positions filled. Likewise, appointments to and the staffing of the electoral management bodies, as well as consensus on reforms, are urgently required so that preparations for the elections can be secured if they are to be credible and be held in 2016.

59. The President's commitment to adopting more stringent policies and practices to combat corruption must translate into action. To do so will require the firm support of the National Assembly in safeguarding and upholding the public trust. The Government's implementation of the access to information law of November 2014 would be an important contribution to improving transparency and enabling scrutiny by civil society, which would aid anti-corruption efforts.

60. The summit in Warsaw and the conference in Brussels on Afghanistan can represent an essential pivot in the trajectory of the country and the region and promote crucial efforts to strengthen connectivity and cross-border cooperation. At the same time, it will require sustained attention to ensure an approach that recognizes the difficult task for the Government in shouldering the financing of security forces while also funding development initiatives. The Government must play its role and demonstrate that it is committed to implementing the reforms necessary to ensure the tangible impact of international assistance on the lives of Afghans. I would underscore that the expectations of Member States of the Afghan reform agenda must be realistic, taking into account the formidable challenges facing the country.

61. I thank all the United Nations personnel in Afghanistan and my outgoing Special Representative, Nicholas Haysom, for their continued dedication, under challenging conditions, to fulfilling our commitments in support of the people of Afghanistan and welcome my incoming Special Representative, Tadamichi Yamamoto.

United Nations A/70/925

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 5
Election of the officers of the Main Committees

Letter dated 8 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Arab Group and in my capacity as Chair of the Group for the month of June 2016, I wish to refer to the upcoming elections of the President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly and the Chairs and members of the Bureau of the Main Committees of the Assembly, which are scheduled to be held on 13 June.

In this connection, I am compelled to convey the firm rejection by the States members of the Arab Group of the candidacy of Israel, on behalf of the Western European and other States, for the post of Chair of the Sixth Committee (Legal Committee).

The Arab Group deems as totally unacceptable, offensive and provocative the candidacy of Israel, an occupying Power for the past 49 years, for this sensitive post. The leadership of this Committee, which is tasked with addressing legal and other critical issues, including, inter alia, the rule of law at the national and international levels, measures to eliminate international terrorism, the responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, the status of the Additional Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts and the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction, requires, at a minimum respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the rule of law, including international humanitarian and human rights law and United Nations resolutions, and credible support for the effective functioning of the United Nations, not the active obstruction of the implementation of its resolutions and decisions.

Israel, which is a grave violator of international law and in glaring breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter and which has continuously denigrated the United Nations and undermined the Organization's credibility with its blatant contempt for and non-compliance with United Nations resolutions, is therefore deemed an unfit and unqualified candidate for this post.

We seriously question the credibility and eligibility for Bureau membership of a Member State that stands in flagrant and deliberate violation of all United Nations resolutions relevant to it, including countless resolutions adopted by the General Assembly regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the question of Palestine as

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a whole. Indeed, the selection of such a candidate makes a mockery of the United Nations system. Furthermore, the repeated, negative and provocative statements by Israeli representatives in past deliberations of the Sixth Committee itself are clear reflections of the contempt that Israel has for this Committee in particular and the work and role of the Assembly as a whole, casting grave doubt on the validity of bestowing the privilege of such a chairmanship on Israel.

While regional groups are tasked with selecting their candidates for the respective Bureau posts in each of the Main Committees, we must take this opportunity to stress that this comes with responsibility. Because the Western European and other States, in spite of the serious concerns conveyed in this regard, have insisted on maintaining the candidacy of Israel for the post of Chair of the Sixth Committee, we are compelled to formally register our objection to this candidacy.

On behalf of the Arab Group, I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5.

(*Signed*) Khaled Hussein Mohamed **Alyemany**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chair of the Arab Group

United Nations A/70/926

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Agenda item 149

Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 39th meetings, on 9 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/574);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/701);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.16).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.36 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.39

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei" (A/C.5/70/L.39), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Chile.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.39 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2287 (2016) of 12 May 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 15 November 2016,

Recalling also its resolution 66/241 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/294 of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of _____ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 52.3 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 57 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

[1] A/70/574 and A/70/701.
[2] A/70/742/Add.16.

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4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Expresses concern* at the high vacancy rate in the Force, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that recruitment is completed as a matter of priority and to report thereon in the context of his next budget submission;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee,[2] and decides not to establish one national General Service post in the Conduct and Discipline Section;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure that all construction projects are completed in a timely manner and that Headquarters continues to provide effective oversight;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 284,829,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 268,624,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 11,665,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,832,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,706,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

[3] A/70/574.

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 106,811,175 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,358,586 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 860,625 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 374,362 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 77,212 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 46,387 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 178,018,625 dollars for the period from 16 November 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 23,735,817 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,264,314 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,434,375 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 623,938 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 128,688 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 77,313 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 27,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 27,939,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei".

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Agenda item 150

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th and 39th meetings, on 6 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (A/70/559);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/856).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.35 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.34

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad" (A/C.5/70/L.34), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Sri Lanka.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.34 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 1.7 million United States dollars, notes with concern that only 179 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad in the amount of 35,052,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 35,052,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

[1] A/70/559.
[2] A/70/856.

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the agenda item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad".

United Nations A/70/928

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Agenda item 151

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 33rd and 39th meetings, on 2 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/604);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/712);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.12).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.33 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.40

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic" (A/C.5/70/L.40), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Switzerland.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.40 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 2149 (2014) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2281 (2016) of 26 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 July 2016,

Recalling also its resolution 68/299 of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/257 B of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of _____ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 72.4 million United States dollars, representing some 5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 53 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

[1] A/70/604 and A/70/712.
[2] A/70/742/Add.12.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Notes* the proposed reorganization of the Mission Support Division, and requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the next budget submission, to provide detailed information on the rationale for the proposed reorganization, including clear justification and the goals expected to be achieved, as well as on measures taken to mitigate potential risks;

10. *Takes note* of paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee;[2]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 976,272,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 920,727,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 39,985,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 9,709,400 dollars for

[3] A/70/604.

the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 5,849,400 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 81,356,017 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,341,909 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 962,642 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 285,133 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 58,817 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 35,317 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 894,916,183 dollars for the period from 1 August 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 81,356,017 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,760,991 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,589,058 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,136,467 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 646,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 388,483 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 15 and 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease of 234,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Also decides* that the decrease of 305,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2014 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 18,588,800 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic".

United Nations A/70/929

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Agenda item 152

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 39th meetings, on 9 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/586);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/753);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.13).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.36 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.41

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire" (A/C.5/70/L.41), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Mexico.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.41 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2284 (2016) of 28 April 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 June 2017,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/258 B of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of _____ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 105.4 million United States dollars, representing some 1.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 55 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

[1] A/70/586 and A/70/753.
[2] A/70/742/Add.13.

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the necessary arrangements are made to transfer residual activities of the Operation to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations country team, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report of the Operation;

10. *Commends* the Operation for its efforts to prepare national staff for the transitional period by conducting training and hosting job fairs, encourages the Operation to continue to assist national staff in their transition to future professional careers outside the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to report, in the context of his revised budget proposal on the Operation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, on progress made in this regard;

11. *Stresses* the important contribution of experienced staff during the drawdown of the Operation, in particular the national staff;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/____;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016

15. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding 153,046,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016;

[3] A/70/586.

Financing of the commitment authority

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 153,046,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,727,300 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

18. *Further decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 8,260,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, comprising 6,646,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,613,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

19. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 8,260,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245;

20. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 686,300 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 568,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 117,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 45,697,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

22. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 45,697,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

23. *Also decides* that the decrease of 65,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 45,697,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire".

United Nations A/70/930

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Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th and 39th meetings, on 6 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/580);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/717);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.7).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.35 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.42

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus" (A/C.5/70/L.42), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Botswana.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.42 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2263 (2016) of 28 January 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2016,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/296 of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[3]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___of ___2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 17.3 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only

[1] A/70/580 and A/70/717.
[2] A/70/742/Add.7.
[3] S/1994/647.

61 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 20 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to establish one post at the P-3 level;

10. *Also recalls* paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide in the next budget submission an updated cost-benefit analysis, including a timetable for a plan for phased acquisition of vehicles;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

12 *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[4]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 57,810,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 54,849,900 dollars for the maintenance of

[4] A/70/580.

the Force, 2,382,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 578,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,440,733 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,739,131 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 207,341 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 186,858 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 16,983 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 3,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,130,436 dollars for the period from 1 August 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 2,739,131 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,280,759 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,055,442 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 186,817 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 38,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the decrease of 140,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 3,096,272 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2015, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,849,433 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

24. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2015, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 602,595 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

25. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue the efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

26. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

27. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

28. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

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Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 39th meetings, on 9 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/613);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/766);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.5).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.36 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.43

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" (A/C.5/70/L.43), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Yotam Goren (Israel), on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the Vice-Chair of the Committee.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.43 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title "United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo", and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2277 (2016) of 30 March 2016, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2017,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/297 of 25 June 2015,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of ___ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 512.2 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with

[1] A/70/613 and A/70/766.
[2] A/70/742/Add.5.

concern that only 15 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 30, 62 and 63 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one National Professional Officer post and two United Nations Volunteer positions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to improve the security of communications in the Mission;

12. *Notes* the planned presidential election, and requests the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance and logistical support for the revision of the electoral register pursuant to the mandate of the Mission and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit at the second part of the resumed seventy-first session of the General Assembly a proposal on options for administrative arrangements for the Entebbe Support Base and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, with a view to delivering efficiencies and avoiding duplication and overlap of efforts;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the transparency of future Mission budget proposals, including on the staffing structure, mission support and operational needs, with a view to ensuring an adequate level of resources for the effective and efficient discharge of the Mission's mandate;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

17. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

18. *Decides* to reduce the commitment authority in the amount of 27,646,200 dollars, approved for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 under the terms of its resolution 69/297 of 25 June 2015, by the amount of 7,935,800 dollars, to the amount of 19,710,400 dollars, as a result of which the total resources approved for the maintenance and operation of the Mission for the period will amount to 1,416,746,400 dollars, equal to expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

19. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the additional amount of 19,710,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the maintenance of the Mission, taking into account the amount of 1,397,036,000 dollars previously approved for the Mission under the terms of its resolution 68/287 of 30 June 2014;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

20. *Decides* to finance the amount of 19,710,400 dollars, representing the difference between the amount of 1,397,036,000 dollars already apportioned under the terms of resolution 68/287 for the maintenance of the Mission and the actual expenditure of 1,416,746,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, from a portion of the other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

21. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,310,269,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 1,235,723,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 53,665,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 13,031,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,850,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre;

Financing of the appropriation

22. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 982,702,350 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 31 March 2017, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

[3] A/70/613.

23. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 25,694,325 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 21,112,950 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,444,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 710,475 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 426,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

24. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 327,567,450 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 109,189,150 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

25. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,564,775 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,037,650 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,148,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 236,825 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 142,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

26. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, the amount of 8,506,700 dollars, representing the remaining part of other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

27. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations the amount of 8,506,700 dollars, representing the remaining part of other income in the amount of 28,217,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 26 above;

28. *Decides* that the increase of 7,991,200 dollars in estimated staff assessment income, representing the difference between the estimated staff assessment income of 24,664,500 dollars approved for the Mission under the terms of resolution 68/287 and the actual staff assessment income of 32,655,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, shall be added to the credits in the amount of 8,506,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 above;

29. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

30. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

31. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

United Nations A/70/932

General Assembly

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14 June 2016

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 156

Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 35th and 39th meetings, on 6 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (A/70/560);

(b) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/857).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.35 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.35

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste" (A/C.5/70/L.35), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Sri Lanka.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.35 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 0.9 million United States dollars, notes with concern that only 171 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste in the amount of 9,065,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 9,065,000 dollars as at 30 April 2016 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

[1] A/70/560.
[2] A/70/857.

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the agenda item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

9. *Further decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste".

United Nations A/70/933

General Assembly

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Agenda item 157

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 33rd and 39th meetings, on 2 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/602);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/740);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.4).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.33 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.44

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" (A/C.5/70/L.44), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Morocco.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.44 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2243 (2015) of 14 October 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2016,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/299 of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of _____ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 120.9 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 57 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other

[1] A/70/602 and A/70/740.
[2] A/70/742/Add.4.

Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to abolish the temporary position of Director of Mission Support (D-2), and also decides to designate the Deputy Director of Mission Support (D-1) as the Chief of Mission Support;

10. *Notes* the upcoming presidential election in Haiti, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission continues to make the arrangements necessary to support the electoral process and to report thereon in the context of the next budget submission for the Mission;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 364,597,500 dollars for the period from

[3] A/70/602.

1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 345,926,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 15,022,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,647,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 106,340,940 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,904,190 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,451,900 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 374,940 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 77,350 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 258,256,560 dollars for the period from 16 October 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 30,383,125 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 7,053,010 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 5,954,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 910,560 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 187,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease in the estimated staff assessment income of 858,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off

against the credits in the amount of 46,321,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

United Nations A/70/934

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Agenda item 158

Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 36th and 39th meetings, on 9 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/566);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/707);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.10).

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.36 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.45

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo" (A/C.5/70/L.45), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Singapore.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.45 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/300 of 25 June 2015,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Mindful also of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/___ of _____ 2016, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 36.5 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 59 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every

[1] A/70/566 and A/70/707.
[2] A/70/742/Add.10.

possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Recalls* paragraph 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee and decides not to abolish the post of Chief Legal Affairs Officer (D-1), one D-1 post in the Office for Community Support and Facilitation and one P-4 post in the Mitrovica Regional Office;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 38,456,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 36,486,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 1,584,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 384,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 38,456,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in accordance with the

[3] A/70/566.

levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,745,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,582,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 135,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 28,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Also decides* that the decrease of 243,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 4,044,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;

19. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

United Nations A/70/935

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Agenda item 159

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Gert **Auväärt** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2015, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 33rd and 39th meetings, on 2 May and 13 June 2016. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.[1]

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/70/595);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (A/70/719);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/742/Add.11).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.46

4. At its 39th meeting, on 13 June, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia" (A/C.5/70/L.46),

[1] A/C.5/70/SR.33 and A/C.5/70/SR.39.

Please recycle

submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Austria.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/70/L.46 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2239 (2015) of 17 September 2015, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2016,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 69/259 B of 25 June 2015,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015 and 70/__ of _____, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2016, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 86.1 million United States dollars, representing some 11 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 56 Member States have paid

[1] A/70/595 and A/70/719.
[2] A/70/742/Add.11.

their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the staffing structure of the Mission is commensurate with the delivery of mandated activities during the drawdown of the Mission;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/___;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;[3]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 197,240,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, inclusive of 187,139,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 8,127,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,973,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

[3] A/70/595.

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 49,310,050 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2016, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246 of 23 December 2015, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2016, as set out in its resolution 70/245 of 23 December 2015;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 1,850,425 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,640,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 173,850 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 35,875 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 147,930,150 dollars for the period from 1 October to 2016 to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of 16,436,683 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 70/246, taking into account the scale of assessment for 2016 and 2017, as set out in its resolution 70/245, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 5,551,275 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,922,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 521,550 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 107,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 255,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2015 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 25,350,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".